

E.E.C. gives
BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) has announced that it will not open its doors to Lebanon this week because of the Lebanese civil war. The E.E.C. is a group of six European countries which have agreed to open their markets to each other. Lebanon is a small country in the Middle East which has been in a state of civil war since 1975. The E.E.C. is not a member of the United Nations and does not have a permanent seat on the Security Council. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.) and the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.).

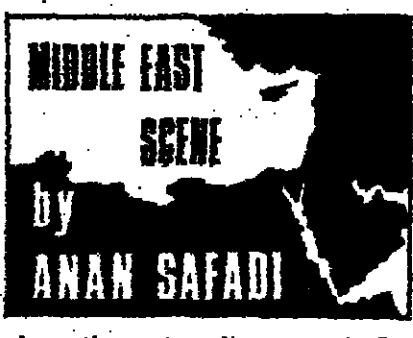
Chrysler
DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler Corp. has announced that it will not open its doors to Lebanon this week because of the Lebanese civil war. Chrysler is a large American car company which has been in business since 1925. It is a member of the United States Automobile Association (U.S.A.A.) and the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (A.A.M.A.).

again
north-east of Beirut. More than eight million men, women and children have now returned to their homes. Special trains are being run to transport them. The return of the refugees is a major step towards the end of the Lebanese civil war. The war has caused a great deal of suffering and death. It has also caused a great deal of economic damage to Lebanon. The return of the refugees will help to rebuild the country and bring peace to the region.

Trin
Many thousands of people trek from the camps to the cities. They are carrying their belongings with them. The return of the refugees is a major step towards the end of the Lebanese civil war. The war has caused a great deal of suffering and death. It has also caused a great deal of economic damage to Lebanon. The return of the refugees will help to rebuild the country and bring peace to the region.

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Terrorists trying to force Arabs into confrontation with Israel



MIDDLE EAST SCENE BY ANAN SAFADI

maintain the terrorist movement as an element of instability in the Middle East. They do this largely to justify Cairo's claim that the Middle East situation continues to be explosive as long as Israel does not yield to Egyptian conditions for a settlement.

The other factor confronting Beirut is the terrorist movement. Beirut is the terrorist headquarters. Lebanon is their last stronghold after their liquidation in Jordan and their subjection to control — be it somewhat hesitant — in Syria.

The terrorists are unlikely to give up their position in Lebanon, although to survive they may have to compromise. They need Lebanon to prove their presence as a Middle East fact.

It is doubtful if the terrorist movement now includes more than a couple of thousand members, not only Palestinians, but of various nationalities.

The man who recently staged an abortive attempt to hijack a Jordanian airplane while on a flight from Cairo to Amman, Saeed Mahdi al-Mostawfi, told Amman television last week that the terrorist movement in fact consisted mainly of leadership who built up power by hiring a few men and issuing several military communiqués. The bulk of the terrorists in south Lebanon were outlaws, al-Mostawfi said, noting that about 600 are currently in detention at the Beirut Tammam prison for criminal offences against Lebanese villagers.

He said that at present there are four major terrorist groups: the Fatah of Yasser Arafat, who enjoys a good deal of Arab backing mainly in Egypt and Libya; the Syrian-backed A-Sa'aka organization; and the two radical groups of George Habash's Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Popular Democratic Front.

Al-Mostawfi said that the last two groups were recently concentrating their activity on renewed plans for aircraft hijackings. They are doing this under disguised names since, he said, the groups wish to avoid involving their organizations in acts widely rejected by the world community.

It seems that the terrorist leaders are going back to their strategy of seven years ago of involving the front-line Arab states in confrontation with Israel in order to keep the Palestine issue alive.

Having set off Lebanon's confrontation with Israel, the terrorists hurried to spark a confrontation on the Syrian border, on Wednesday the scene of an exchange of shelling between the Israeli and the Syrian armies. But Damascus, only a short

Search on for First Temple relics

In the hope of finding remains dating to the Jerusalem of David and Solomon, 10th century B.C.E., Prof. Binyamin Mazar's archaeological expedition is planning to advance southwards from its present line of excavations at the southeast corner of the Temple Mount.

The Biblical "Ophel," the slope which connected the original City of David in the vicinity of today's Silwan Village with the Temple Mount on top, lies within that mostly unexplored 15-dunam area they believe. The land has been leased for five years from its Arab owner.

Disappointingly, a year of digging at the presumed junction of the Ophel and the Southern Wall has produced no structures dating to the First Temple period (10th century to 586 B.C.E.) although a small amount of pottery of the time has turned up. It is believed the explanation lies in the shallowness of the ground at this point: bedrock being so close to the surface, successive generations of inhabitants would have demolished all trace of earlier structures.

Meanwhile, three more intact levels of Herod's magnificent first century B.C.E. wall have been uncovered at the south-east corner of the enclosure. Geo-electrical tests by Government geologists determined that, at its easternmost end, the Southern Wall of the enclosure descends by as much as 25 metres, going down to meet bedrock.

Earlier excavation work was concentrated to the west, near the junction of the Southern and Western Walls. In a press tour held yesterday to mark the fourth anniversary of continuous digging at the site, Prof. Mazar said the aim was to produce a stratigraphic record of Jerusalem's history.

Prof. Mazar lauded Josephus when mentioning that "Robinson's Arch" was found to be the terminal of a monumental staircase, as reported by the first-century local historian, rather than that of a bridge as thought by later scholars. This was another of a growing number of items of evidence as

Ancient burial cave found near Tivon

TIVON. — An ancient burial cave cut into the rock was found here recently during development work. The Department of Antiquities unearthed several unadorned ossuaries, clay coffins, the lid of a marble sarcophagus, as well as pottery, glass and bronze utensils.

One of the ossuaries bears a Greek inscription which has not yet been deciphered. The pottery dates from the first and the beginning of the Second Century.

The cave is not far from the Beit Shearim Jewish necropolis.

Turks jail Briton, 14, for six years over drugs



LONDON. — (AP) — Angry pressure built up on the British government yesterday for action to relieve the plight of 14-year-old Timothy Davey, (seen in AP photo, above) sentenced to six years' imprisonment in Turkey for drug offences this week.

Members of Parliament and newspapers called the sentence harsh, brutal and immoral. One report said Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home had already started quiet diplomatic moves to have the sentence reduced.

Bangla Dosh refugees on the long trek home



Carrying all their remaining possessions, Bangla Dosh refugees walk back home. Returning refugees averaged 214,000 daily during January.

Camps closed

January's daily average of returning refugees was 214,000. Colonel Nath Luthra, who has handled this stupendous problem with courage since the panicked exodus started last March, said that not a single Bangla Dosh refugee will remain in India this week hence.

More than half West Bengal's camps have been closed. The act of the drama, though as repulsive as the opening scenes, is not without pathos. It is odd moving to watch refugee expressions as they help

dismantle the malodorous colonies that mushroomed overnight. Tents that march in symmetrical rows are unpeeled, rolled up and packed for dispatch to Bangla Dosh: rags, kitchen refuse, and a child's broken bangle lie among the abandoned debris.

The world has not kept faith with those who suffered so cruelly during Pakistan's reign of terror. On paper, the international community promised \$2 million to the special U.N. fund, but Colonel Luthra says that no more than \$60 million have been received. India, already facing high inflation, a severe budgetary

deficit, and a \$350m. aid gap, expects to spend \$200m. by the end of March, when the last refugee camp will be smoothed out of the countryside.

As a camp at Kalyani, 30 miles to the north of Calcutta, was being wound up, a garbled old villager from Faridpur said to me: "In your strength lies mine. Though my sons have been killed, my daughter abducted, my house burned down and my crops seized, I can go back with courage because it was the Indian Army which liberated Bangla Dosh."

India is not casting her guests out into total destitution, though many of those who have queued for the farewell gift of a fortnight's rations could not help wondering if this would not also be their last square meal. Others knew that whose houses in Bangla Dosh had

U.S. Senate approves \$3 rise in price of gold

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Senate on Wednesday approved a \$3 increase in the price of gold, in effect devaluing the dollar as President Nixon promised at a recent Group of Ten monetary conference. (Briefly reported in yesterday's edition.)

The Senate vote was 96 to 1 after a short debate between a handful of senators. The only dissenter was Senator William E. Saxton (Republican, Ohio). The House of Representatives still has to act on the G.U.

The move makes imports more expensive, necessary in order to turn around the U.S. trade deficit. The move underlines, too, a dollar devaluation of an average 12 per cent against currencies of other nations.

The price of \$35 an ounce has stood since 1934, and the \$3 increase, about 8 per cent, would automatically increase the value of U.S.-held gold, now about 10 billion dollars, by \$300m.

Congress will be called upon to appropriate some \$350m. dollars to make good the devaluation to such organizations as the International Monetary Fund, which holds large stocks of dollars.

Jordanian trade centre for Cairo

AMMAN (Reuters). — Egypt has agreed to the establishment of a Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo, Dr. Hashem al-Dabbas, Jordan's under-secretary for economy, announced here.

He told reporters on his return Wednesday night from a week's visit to Cairo that his talks with Egyptian officials dealt with an expected visit to Jordan later this month by an Egyptian economic team to discuss developing trade between the two countries.

He said the Egyptian Minister of Economy had affirmed Egypt's interest in supplying Jordan with its requirements of rice and sugar.

Landslide vote for Morocco constitution

RABAT (Reuters). — Morocco's new constitution was adopted yesterday by a landslide vote of 98.75 per cent in favour in a national referendum on Wednesday.

The massive vote in favour was expected by both supporters and opponents alike. It was almost identical to the result of the previous constitutional referendum in July, 1970, when the official count showed a 98.7 per cent favourable vote.

The new constitution is generally considered more liberal than the previous one, since King Hassan II transfers substantial executive powers to the government and more legislative powers to parliament.

A new parliamentary election is the next step. Some two-thirds of its members will be elected by direct suffrage and one-third by a two-stage poll. Under the previous constitution, the proportions were the reverse.

King Hassan is expected to comment on the referendum results today in a broadcast to mark the 11th anniversary of his accession and the 16th anniversary of Moroccan independence.

Boycott failed

The results show that despite a call for a boycott of the polls by the major political parties, trade unions and student groups, only eight per cent of the electorate of 4,490,664 abstained.

The highest proportion of abstentions (nearly 20 per cent) was in Rabat, the capital, which is considered a stronghold of the bigger parties and student unions.

It is not yet known if the King will appoint a new government shortly to replace the administration of Premier Karim Lammam since shortly after the abortive coup of last July.

It was generally assumed that a "transitional government" charged with supervising legislative elections would be formed by the King with the participation of the parties whose leaders had been in opposition for 10 years. But since the two major parties boycotted the referendum,

Gaddafi snubs Iraqi envoy

TRIPOLI (Reuters). — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi has refused to receive an Iraqi government envoy who came to Libya to explain his government's views on the Iraqi-Soviet treaty, official sources disclosed here yesterday.

The envoy was the Iraqi Ambassador in Cairo, Nasser Madani, but the sources gave no other details about his Tripoli call.

Libya has officially condemned Iraq's intention to sign the treaty as a dangerous trend in the Arab world reminiscent of the Baghdad Pact with Western imperialist states and violating the Arab League charter.

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A year ago the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) controlled most of the predominantly Moslem coast of Ethiopia. Now it is increasingly isolated and deprived of the support it had both from the Sudan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In this article MORDECHAI ABIR, a Hebrew University professor now spending a year at the London School of Economics, describes the crisis forced on the ELF by the agreement between the Emperor of Ethiopia and President Numeiri of Sudan.

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WASHINGTON'S MIXED FEELINGS ON NIXON'S 'JOURNEY OF PEACE'

Ambiguity about the international implications of President Nixon's summit meeting in Peking is matched in Washington by a firm sense that Mr. Nixon's trip has put him far ahead of his challengers in the election campaign writes our correspondent in the U.S. capital, SAM LIPSKI.

"THIS was the week we changed the world," (President Nixon in Shanghai).

"Never in human history have so many people taken so much trouble to produce so little for so many."

Former Under-Secretary of State George Ball, who was in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, said.

Both the summit in Peking and the new level of rhetoric in Washington about the China adventure ranging all the way from hyperbole to Mr. Ball's slighting dismissal, it would seem a good time for rational scepticism about the more meaningful results of the meetings between the Chinese and American leaders.

This report will not try to add yet another piece of statistics on the historical, philosophical, and strategic significance of the events of last week. For the present, a more useful exercise might be to look at some of the range of views in Washington about the impact of the visit on the course of American policy over the short haul and the reaction of Americans to seeing Richard Nixon toast Mao Tse-tung in an election year.

The problem is that there were two summits in Peking. The world saw one via satellite television and read about it in dispatches which told of banquets, nights at the ballet, visits to the Forbidden City, walks along the Great Wall, and inventive menus. At the end of this summit, there was a communique, a press conference by Dr. Henry Kissinger and a homecoming address to the American television audience by President Nixon.

There was, of course, a second summit conference which the world did not see or read about, and at which a handful of American and Chinese leaders exchanged far more than good wishes, a couple of mink coats, and two giant pandas. Perhaps if we were to take him literally, in the strictest sense, President Nixon was quite accurate when he declared that, at this summit, he had not made any "secret deals," although a retrospective analysis of some of his statements before the journey raise serious doubts on this score.

Even if no deals were made in the narrowest meaning of that word, nobody believes that the matters referred to in the communique could have occupied all that time between Chou En-lai and the President. This conclusion is strengthened by the disclosures, in the week before the visit began, that the basic ground-work of the final

agreement had already been done during Dr. Henry Kissinger's earlier visits to Peking.

The result of the private and public summits is widespread confusion and ambiguity about how they relate to each other. Some of the ambiguity is deliberate, certainly on the part of the Americans who have tried to make their inherent unpredictability in recent years a virtue of their new outlook on world affairs. But much of it is inevitable, as other governments, diplomats, professional China-watchers and curious onlookers stretch their imaginations, and the instant analysis and speculation industry gets a new lease of life.

Against this background of uncertainty there are nevertheless some emerging areas of agreement amongst diplomatic and academic analysts in Washington about the aftermath of the "Journey for Peace."

There is a general view that the President's visit dramatized and symbolized changes in power relationships which go back a number of years to the split between the Soviet Union and China, the rise of Japan to major power status, and the contraction of American power in Asia. Of these developments, the American withdrawal as expressed in the Nixon doctrine at Guam was the decisive turning-point, because it enabled the Chinese leadership to accept American overtures, something they were anxious to do because of their fears of the Soviet Union.

The visit, then, was a culmination of these changes; but it will in turn undoubtedly become a catalyst of its own. Although the larger tremors in Asia and the rest of the world were set off by President Nixon's surprise announcement last July of his plans to go to China, the actual sight of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon sitting alongside Mao Tse-tung's wife and Chou En-lai at an anti-imperialist banquet provided its own new level of Nixon shock.

Compounded shock

The communique compounded the shock in Taiwan and Japan and amongst many of the smaller allies of the U.S. throughout the region. For all the assurances given by Dr. Kissinger and President Nixon on their return, and for all the explanations offered by the travelling group of American diplomats as they toured Asian capitals, the message was loud and clear: When it came to the crunch, President Nixon issued a communique in which Peking boldly asserted its



Chinese children from the Hsiyang district, wearing quilted pants suit, listen to a story-teller. (Camera Press)

rights to conquer Taiwan while the U.S. did not say anything about its defence treaty.

An already uncertain Asia will not take much solace from explanations that American policy is set out in the "state of the world" report and even if the withdrawal of American troops from Taiwan is a long way off, and even if talk of an American "sell-out" is exaggerated, there can be few doubts that President Nixon has paid a price in Asia for his week in Peking. It may even be the price he wanted to pay, because it will have the effect of confirming uncertainty about the reliability of Washington as an ally, creates a fluid four-sided power situation, and spur smaller countries to greater self-reliance and more independent policies.

The calculation in Washington seems to be that in such a situation the U.S. will be able to retain a role without over-extension of its resources while no other single power will be able to achieve "hegemony," in the words of the communique. While a U.S.-China alignment against the Soviet Union is a mere phantom at this stage, there is obviously a clear parallelism of Asian interests in preventing the Soviets from booming too large.

Indeed, the realpolitik analysts tend to see everything that happened in Peking last week exclusively in these balance-of-power terms. According to this view, President Nixon is playing simple power politics, in which he is interested in China only as a play-off counter against Russia.

Moscow meeting

Thus American relations with Taiwan, Washington's desire to get Chinese help for an end to the Vietnam war, concern over the future of American involvement in Asia, a desire to encourage a more national Chinese leadership — all these are subordinate and secondary aims.

Whatever the validity of this analysis, there has undoubtedly been an immediate awareness in Washington

that the Peking summit has set the stage for the Moscow meetings in May.

It is too early to predict whether or not the Russians' reading of what happened in China will make them more or less amenable to the kinds of agreement sought by the White House on strategic arms limitations, the Middle East, Europe and other issues.

Some Israeli diplomats take the view that the Chinese reception given to President Nixon and the concessions (however limited from a Western point of view) made by the Chinese leadership, have raised great suspicions and concern in Moscow, thus strengthening the bargaining power of the Americans in May. By extension, this will have a cautionary influence on Soviet intentions in the Middle East.

Perhaps the most balanced assessment of the Nixon summit came in a "Washington Post" editorial: "If history tells us anything about summit meetings it is that you cannot measure their impact quickly, or reliably. We have Yalta, Geneva, the Yassan meetings between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan, and perhaps most tellingly, the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in Vienna to testify to that. Just as we could not tell until the Cuban missile crisis a year later how badly Mr. Khrushchev had misread Mr. Kennedy, so we cannot begin to know how well, or badly, the Chinese may have read Mr. Nixon, or what the Russians will read into the Peking summit, or what the impact will be on other leaders in other lands."

Domestic impact

Whatever the doubts about the meaning of the Chinese journey around the world, its domestic impact has been largely in Mr. Nixon's favour. With the exception of a vocal and influential conservative minority inside his own party and a few Democrats, most of the

political reaction in the Congress has been approving. After Mr. Nixon briefed 21 bipartisan Congressional leaders at the White House this week and reassured them of American commitments to Taiwan, there was not one dissenting voice.

All the indications are that the saturation television coverage given to the Nixon in China — everything was geared towards the omnipresent cameras — and the widespread publicity in the media generally have strengthened the President's political acceptance with the American public. There was immense fascination and curiosity about the whole spectacle at all levels of society and Mr. Nixon was mostly a beneficiary. It may well be that little of this will survive long summer of campaigning and the pressure of more basic issues such as the economy and the busing of schoolchildren.

But for the present, there can be little doubt that Mr. Nixon has stolen a long march on his political opponents and entrenched himself as a more permanent fixture in the eyes of many American voters. The China Show, that first summit, made him look like the President to many television viewers who saw him much as Neil Armstrong, the man who planted the stars and stripes on the moon — or in this case, at Peking air-ports.

At the same time, it is worth taking note of some of the dissenting voices because when the immediate euphoria dies down they could prove to be more troublesome to Mr. Nixon politically than is presently apparent.

Although concern was expressed by Senators Hubert Humphrey and Henry Jackson that the U.S. conceded far more than it gained, they were the only Democratic Presidential candidates to be critical. Neither man is given much chance of winning the nomination and even if one were to succeed, it is hard to imagine Taiwan being an electoral issue for the Democrats.

Taiwan "sell-out"

On the other hand, the Republican conservatives are enraged over the "sell-out of Taiwan" and their influence in key states such as California could prove embarrassing to Mr. Nixon. Spearheading the conservative opposition is columnist, editor and TV personality William F. Buckley Jr., who went to China with the Presidential party and sent back columns of scathing sarcasm and outrage.

Although a former confidante of the President and his appointee to the board of the U.S. Information Agency, Buckley has now openly broken with Mr. Nixon. After the communique, he summed up his reactions to the China visit: "We have lost — irretrievably — any sense of moral mission in the world."

It is important to remember about Mr. Nixon that he is so much the moral enthusiast that he alchemizes the requirements of diplomacy into the coin of ethics. That is why he toasted the bloodiest incumbent chief of state in the world in accents most of us reserve for Florence Nightingale.

This is a direct appeal to the moralistic, ideological view of the world which conventional wisdom says Mr. Nixon finally laid to rest in America the day he raised his glass to the health of Mao Tse-tung. It will be interesting to see whether William Buckley has a better sense of where the votes are than conventional wisdom.

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China remains enigma

By CHARLES W. BAILEY

PEKING (Ofna).

CHINA is so large and so diverse a nation that one Chinese often cannot understand the world spoken by another. A Westerner here for the first time can do little more than sort out his impressions.

But for those Americans who came to Peking last week with President Nixon, the impression was a few highly tentative conclusions — crowded in from all directions. Those recorded here are subjective, inexact and perhaps naive; but they are strong and fresh, and so perhaps worth recording.

First and repeatedly, there is the impression that the Chinese, at least as observed in and around Peking, are well-fed, well-clothed, prosperous by the standards of their own past — and that they are indeed building themselves a new and better society.

The city's food markets are well stocked, the people are well housed in warm winter clothes of good quality, the children are healthy and looking (and unlike their elders have no hesitation in returning the wave or smile or "ai hao" greeting of the visiting American).

Second, there is the impression that the Chinese are not deeply concerned about what goes on beyond their own borders. For one thing, the horizon of most Chinese is barely beyond their own city limits; for another, they seem busy enough with their own tasks. This is surely true of the rank-and-file, the 800 million whose life is almost all work and supervised study with a minimum of free time to themselves. It seems, at least from casual conversations — to be true also of the officials high and low who run the country.

Third, the Chinese — high and low — do indeed work hard, and the results are impressive by any standard. An immense labour force is tightly and apparently efficiently organized workers seem generally motivated by the endlessly repeated litany of Mao Tse-tung, however simplistic it may sound to foreign ears; workmanship is generally good whether the product is bathing-suits made in basements or sewing shops or electronic components assembled in university laboratories.

A fair measure of competence and organization is the way the Chinese cope with the staggering, and unprecedented, problems of handling the Presidential visit.

Meticulous care

Every step was planned with meticulous care; every schedule was met; every American was comfortably housed, magnificently fed, provided with everything he needed to do his job — and then some. The same thoroughness seems to mark every aspect of work here from raising winter vegetables under glass to cleaning new-fallen snow from the city's streets.

The Chinese, while at first shy, proved by the week-end to be warm, amiable, cheerful and forthcoming towards visitors from a country which for the entire life of most Chinese has been relentlessly depicted to them as an international vil-

lain. Once the Chinese got the official word that it was all right to be friendly the Americans drew crowds wherever they went.

The change of public attitude from total disregard to open and friendly curiosity occurred overnight — and was a symptom of another apparent phenomenon here: the overpowering influence of — or indeed reverence for — Chairman Mao. The signal for public approval of the Nixon visit was the announcement — conveyed by all of the State's propaganda organs — that Mao had met with Nixon the first day of the visit.

Firm friends

In a matter of hours the entire public atmosphere changed. Cool reserve gave way to smiling hospitality and assertions that "the people of China and the U.S." are firm friends.

But balancing this impression of Mao's towering influence was the sight, at the two State banquets here, of China's top leadership — and the realization that these are very old men indeed. Chou En-lai, Yao Chien-Ying, Li Hsien-nien, Kuo Mo Jo — all are over 70. It is a sight to sober anyone who looks to China's present ruling group for long-range policy formulation, and there is no second echelon visible to the foreigner to take the place of the old leaders.

A final impression for many of the visiting Americans who have visited other Asian countries was that this capital is unlike any of the other great cities of this continent. There is a decorum, an almost purposeful dullness in all outward things that contrasts sharply with Tokyo or Bangkok or Manila or Saigon or Seoul.

Even without their bulky winter outer garments, the women of Peking are shapeliest almost asexual in their appearance. As for the men in the street, they cross the visitor's eye in almost indistinguishable sameness, as if each were determined to look exactly like every-one else.

What does it all add up to? The first-time visitor cannot say. All he can do is record the impressions; the conclusions must await many more visits and the passage of much time. China today is the product of centuries — and no brief glance can begin to perceive its real shape.

The writer, on the staff of the "Minneapolis Tribune," was among the press who reported the Nixon visit to China.

Third death after Japanese shoot-out

KARUZAWA, Japan (AP). — A restaurant owner, wounded by armed radical students who held out in a mountain lodge for nine days, died Wednesday.

Yasuhiko Tanaka, 31, was shot in the head on February 22 when he approached the lodge to offer himself in exchange for Mrs. Yasukomuta, 31, held as a hostage.

Two police officers were fatally wounded on Monday when riot police stormed the lodge, captured the five students and freed Mrs. Yasukomuta.

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THE JERUSALEM POST JUNIOR

This week in Israel

The great raid

[ISRAEL'S Lebanese border flared up last Friday. Four days of fighting against terrorist bases in south east Lebanon ensued, during which Zahal destroyed houses which were used as headquarters and billets by el-Fatah. This was a sequel to earlier incidents in which a civilian couple — Yusef and Florence Malka — and three soldiers were killed and eleven wounded.

It was not a reckless raid, but one well-defined, and faultlessly executed. Zahal had no intention of conquering "Fatahland" — the military operations were not directed against either the Lebanese Army or innocent Lebanese villagers; thus Lebanon's territorial integrity was not affected. Lebanese villagers went about their work in the field while our tanks rumbled by; Israeli tanks were applauded by Lebanese villagers when our boys came home. These and the avoidance of clashes with Lebanese soldiers were substantial proof of Zahal's tact, strategy and discipline.

Beirut got the message. Even before Zahal had completed evacuation, the Lebanese government announced a change in policy. It stated that a revision of the two-year-old Cairo agreement is already in progress. The main revision is significant. Arab terrorists are to withdraw from bases close to the Israel border. The Lebanese army is to take their place.

Some time ago Israel succeeded in driving the terrorists out of Jordanian "Fatahland", on the other side of the Jordan River, thereby bringing life not only to the Jews of the Beit Shean Valley, but also to the peaceful

Arab villagers on the other side of the river. No doubt the new Fatahland will also disappear into the limbo of El Fatah's dreams.

Shakespeare wrote once: "Out of the nettle of danger we pluck the flower of safety." Israel has many nettles to pluck before we can feel completely secure. Hard upon the Lebanese incident came trouble from Syria. This time the

Syrian Air Force made a token raid to show that it was prepared to fight for the terrorists.

The terrorists fear peace more than anything else: they hope that their actions may provoke tension leading to all-out war, however disastrous this may be for the Arab states. It is to be hoped that the Syrian Government will not fall into the trap.

Two veterans

The deaths in one week of Yosef Saphir and Moshe Sneh have deprived Israeli politics of two leaders, who had sat in the Knesset almost continuously from the time the state was created.

Moshe Sneh was one of the most colourful and controversial characters Israel has produced. In a country which has tended towards conformity he was always a maverick, determined to be different from everyone else. In the time of the Mandate he was a leader of the underground defence forces and might logically have been expected to end up a pillar of the Establishment. But he moved to the left, and then further and further the left as first Mapam and then the Communist Party broke into splinters.

Despite the fact that he was "agin everybody", he was one of the most beloved men in Israel; his sense of humour was so strong that it included Moshe Sneh as one of his objects of affectionate ridicule. The Knesset will be duller than ever without his quips.

When talking of Sabras one thinks of young boys and girls. But Yosef Saphir, who died suddenly last Saturday at the age of 70 while on an official visit to Australia — was a sabra of the sabras. With his passing, a key figure disappears from the Israeli political and economic scene. As leader of the Liberal Party he was unchallenged; within the argument with Gahal he was a personality highly respected and feared.

Unlike most of Israel's leaders, Yosef Saphir's family belonged to the First Aliya, men and women who flocked to the promised land

in the latter part of the 19th century. They were escaping from persecution in Russia. They dreamt of rebuilding Zion.

New ideas were always welcome to Yosef Saphir. He made himself into an expert on economics. His was a practical turn of mind. He acted according to his beliefs, always in the interest of the land in which he was a fourth-generation sabra.

Purim Purim!

The country was taken over this week by Queen Esther, cowboys, gypsies, Mexicans, clowns, Red Indians, paratroopers, pirates, Popeyes, hippies and the traditional Moshe Dayans, as Purim was celebrated with great gusto. The influence of the Nixon talks was noticeable: Chinamen could be spotted from time to time. Purim is always great fun and will remain so, for ever and ever. It is a time in which children's norms are happily vindicated. Adults are only too willing to adapt to the styles of their juniors; a time in which juniors manifest their mastery over fun and games.

It is also a time to remember Esther and Mordecai and to nibble with delight at Haman's ears. And traditional history is involved: the celebration of Shushan Purim on the 15th day of the month of Adar. We know that the Jews within the walls of Shushan were still defending themselves on the 14th day and had to defer celebration to the following day — the day of their deliverance. Today, all cities surrounded by a wall in the time of Yehoshua celebrate Purim on the 15th of Adar.



Michael Kirshenbaum, Yoram Bialik and Rami Langer, the students responsible for the petition to Minister of Education Yigal Allon. (Sacks photo)

STUDENTS PETITION YIGAL ALLON

A petition complaining about educational methods in Israel, signed by over 2,000 school students, has been presented to Minister of Education Yigal Allon. Jerusalem Post Junior Reporter MARK DANIEL SACKS interviewed the organizers of the petition, MICHAEL KIRSHENBAUM, DORAM BIALIK and RAMI LANGER.

THE idea of the petition to the Minister of Education grew out of some fiery conversations in which Michael Kirshenbaum, and Doram Bialik of Beit Hanaah, Ironi Gimel, and Rami Langer, of the Hebrew University Secondary School, engaged. The first discussion took place in the presence of a Yeshiva student, who had previously studied at the Boyar School in Jerusalem. All agreed that something is very wrong today with Israeli education; they tried to define exactly what is wrong.

After much thought, the three arrived at the conclusion that there are four main weaknesses in the system:

- Excessive concentration on memorizing work at the expense of independent thought;
- Excessive pressure on the student at the expense of his deriving pleasure from the work;
- Innumerable tests at the expense of independent work; Unnecessary instruction from above instead of negotiations between teachers and students.

Personally, I am afraid that, when a problem is defined in this way, there are certain dangers. There are negative aspects to education in Israel, that have not been given sufficient emphasis in the four points noted above. True, these may be implicit in one of the four generalizations, but that is not of much help. There is a danger that the definition may limit the problem unnecessarily. It is doubtful whether, from the above points, an official of the Department of Education, to say nothing of an objective outsider, would realize that many students detest the scientific method of studying art. It is also doubtful whether it is clear that students regret the fact that humanities are slighted, that they are forced to make way for the sciences. Is it not absurd that literature is the only form of art "dealt" with at school?

Still, rightly or wrongly, the three arrived at four main points. At this stage, Ram, Doram and Michael had to decide how they would start doing something about their views. A petition, addressed to Mr. Allon, seemed to be the surest way of succeeding. Copies were circulated in all Jerusalem High Schools, thus bringing the problem, already felt by most, but defined by few, to the knowledge of all.

Forum proposed

Suggestions were made that the three considered to offer a solution, or to be more accurate, a way of reaching one. It was proposed that they ask Mr. Allon to organize a forum, in which problems like the above would be debated. The suggested forum would naturally solve one of the four problems — lack of negotiations between the teachers and the students. Such negotiations would also develop a sense of democracy and citizenship, and might, over the years, diminish the state of indifference into which so many students have fallen. This indifference is one of the few subjects that arouses any reaction in those labelled "indifferent." (At times I doubt very much whether I am not different only in that I know that it is wrong to be indifferent — and am not too apathetic to say so.)

The suggestion of the forum put forward by these three conscientious students also takes care of the otherwise unsolved dangers involved. If the students themselves are present at the discussions they will be able to explain the problems at length and can be as explicit as necessary. This will obviate any failure to recognize all the problems, on the one hand, and not attaching the correct importance to those difficulties that have been recognized, on the other hand.

Doram, for example, has ideas not mentioned in the petition some of which deal with problems the existence of which is not made clear in the petition. Ram thinks differently about the same problems. Both realize that a suitable forum would bring a productive end to their disagreements — and would spare them much frustration.

Real councils

Answering my question, Doram explained his idea of the forum's structure; every school should have a council — one not turned into the usual parody by the headmaster's veto. Every school council should send delegates to one of three higher councils representing religious schools, vocational schools and academic trend schools. Delegates from each of these three bodies should form a national council — naturally under the close supervision of the Ministry of Education.

Just how close should this supervision be? Just how democratic would the councils be? All these points are important, but they are not for the students alone to decide.

The petition eventually sent to Mr. Allon bore 2,000 signatures. Although an official reply has not yet been received, it is said that the Minister of Education was pleased to receive constructive criticism. A headmaster in one of the liberal schools, condemned the petition, although it embodies the hopes of some 2,000 high school students.

Language Paper No. 25

- Composed by MOSHE POSNER
1. The following words have been omitted. Put them back in the correct places:
- immediately aware
expenditure launching
authorizing possible
tremendous above
facilities foreign
dramatic published
- The _____ of the first Russian sputnik in 1957 was an event of _____ importance in the history of _____ language teaching in America and Britain. It became _____ clear that it was no longer _____ for the scientist and technologist to notice only what is _____ in English; he must be _____ of specialist literature in other European languages, but _____ all in Russian. In the United States of America the reaction was _____ and _____.
- The National Defence Education Act was passed _____ the _____ of large sums of money on the _____ improvement of methods of language teaching and the provision of _____ for the teaching of languages.
2. The prepositions have been omitted. Put them back in the correct places:
- My sister earns money _____ writing _____ the newspapers _____ addition _____ her ordinary work _____ the hospital. _____ having a walk _____ the morning, she helps my mother _____ cooking the dinner. My brother earns his living _____ working as a clerk _____ a firm _____ lawyers. Very often he has to work _____ late _____ night, and then he goes _____ bed _____ any supper. _____ leaving school he was very good _____ typing, and now he can type _____ looking _____ the machine.
3. Complete the following sentences in any suitable way:
- a. _____ as to avoid the heavy traffic.
b. _____ on account of the weather.
c. _____ in spite of his great wealth.
d. _____ by using both hands.
e. _____ for his mother's sake.
f. Besides English, _____
g. Owing to his poor health, _____
h. He managed to _____ by _____
i. Study the examples and make short additions of your own with an or neither and correct verb.
Examples: John likes dancing. So does his brother. Neither could Aaron. Noam didn't do his homework. Neither did Moshe.
a. I don't understand this exercise.
b. Apples are cheap now.
c. I haven't been to Eilat.
d. I don't understand this exercise.
e. Hannah won't be there.
f. Uri has to be there.
g. She used to sing very well. She'd rather go by bus.
h. She needs to come more carefully.
i. John ought to drive more carefully.
4. Put the verb in brackets in a correct form:
- When I (finish) (write) test, I (look) around and that all the other students (write). I (not be) a worker so I (look) at the paper again and (see) that (not answer) two of the questions. After I (do) this, I over my work and (find) I (make) two mistakes. I (make) one mistake. I (think), so, how when I (receive) the (correct) test paper from my teacher (find) that the answers (be) originally (write) (he) come in future I (be) more careful.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			8			
9		10				11
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			25		26	27
		28	29		30	
31					32	

Junior crossword No. 24

- ACROSS:
1. I didn't know Peter and Michael had arrived. — with Jane? (3, 4, 4).
8. Listen! Put your — to this shell. It sounds like the sea. (3).
9. I haven't found your book —. What about this one? — or yours? (3, 2, 4).
12. I wonder if your mother — put it away. You left it on the table. (3).
13. What about your uncle? Did — take it away when he went home? (2).
14. I'm not very clever, — I've lost my money too. (2).
18. And I haven't found the — either. So I can't unlock the door. (3, 3).
15. My father went to — the vegetables. There are a lot of weeds there. (3).
17. I'm not very good with a hoe, — I take ages to finish weeding. (2, 1).
19. John has hurt his —. He was playing football, and fell. (4).
20. His mother bandaged it up. He has to put the bandage on tight, because it might come off when he bends it. (3).
22. Mary and I are sisters — parents never — to worry about us because we are very well-behaved. (3, 4).
23. We never — anything naughty. (2).
25. Hesitant sound. (2).
26. We have a small brother, — five. (4).
28. He is getting — for six, though. He has a birthday — June. (2, 2).
30. He wants a toy train, so we have made him —. (3).
31. I wonder how many — would have been built if more people then Noah had been told to build an ark. (4).
32. All the people who didn't know what was going — in the Flood. (2, 4).
- DOWN:
1. — Dorothy? Is she a friend of yours? (2, 3, 4).
2. What are we going to give the children to eat? And what —? Water, or milk? (2, 4, 5).
3. Have you shown your picture to your mother? — it yet? (3, 3, 4).
4. Your uncle comes here often, — never stays long, does he? (3, 2).
5. He — yesterday, and now he is here again. (4).
6. You could ask him; — if you like. (2, 1).
7. Everyone is David's friend. He has no —. (7).
10. — don't think there is — single person who doesn't like him. (1, 1).
11. What are you called? What's your —? (4).
16. One of my names is Vivienne, and my — name is Margaret. (3).
17. I think that knives should be sharp. See what sort of — has that knife got? — am sure it's blunt. (2, 4, 1).
21. Abbreviated editor. (2).
24. I can't bend my knee, so it is difficult for me to fasten my sh —. (2).
26. Come — help me. (3).
27. What — you say? You won't —. (3).
28. Oh! If you come you will either drop your spoon — let the soup burn. (2).
29. Quick. The soup — boiling now! (2).
30. Cut the lid — the saucepan, then it won't boil over. (2).
Two prizes will be given. Solutions to be sent to Jerusalem Post Junior, P.O. Box 81, by the end of next week.
- Results of Crossword No. 22. ACROSS: 1. If I had known 10, fine 11. rear 12. in always 15. opens 16. a one 17. key 18. I drove off 20. and 21. fear 22. off 25. rr 26. or 27. earlier 28. a.e.n. 29. am 30. now we swim it. DOWN: 1. If I have been 2. fin 3. in a on 4. I do raw 4. helped 5. drank of 6. keys ever raw 7. nasty earn 8. or do 9. no different 13. we 14. in 19. or 23. flew 24. fine 28. a. I. The winners of the draw were: Judith Bernstein, Behov Carmon, Beit Hakarem, Jerusalem.
- Shoshanna Baitat, 40 Behov Israel, Kiryat Tivon. Prisoners are asked to be patient, if there is some delay sending out prizes, owing to the man responsible being on reserve duty.

SCIENCE

By BONET LEVY (Grade 12) Hugin High School, Haifa

SCIENCE has improved the standard of living of the human race. Owing to science, our lives have become easier and more comfortable. Yet science has proved to be a curse to the human race, because owing to its great advances, it has made possible the development and discovery of new and more destructive means of killing human beings.

The nuclear bomb is a constant threat to our every existence, and the existence of the world we live in.

I can't help thinking that unless we find ways and means of neutralizing the lethal effects of scientific progress, our race will not be able to survive. Survival is more important than having a bigger refrigerator or a more efficient washing-machine.

Another result of the "progress" of science and the "advance" in technology have been the pollution of our environment. The air, the rivers, the seas, the ground, are being polluted and soon the surface of the planet will be unfit for human beings or animals to live on.

English week in Acco School

By AVIVA SEGAL

English Teacher, The Acco High School Religious Comprehensive

FOR several weeks a strange phenomenon was noted in our school: pupils ran around carrying different-coloured Bristol. Stranger still was the fact that each Bristol was covered in English. The younger pupils began playing with plastiline, and some of the older ones were busy drawing during the break.

When our English Exhibition opened on Sunday, February 13, the riddle was solved. The large science laboratory was transformed. The walls were covered with placards showing different grammar charts or drawings of figures from the literature learnt in class. The tables around the walls displayed items made of plastiline, or games in English, or examples of pupils' work during the year. The only thing reminding us that this was a science laboratory was the skeleton proudly guarding the exhibition, but even he was attached to a chart showing the names of his bones in English.

The teachers from surrounding schools brought their pupils to view the exhibition, and to learn from the various sections as many details as possible. The smaller pupils were fascinated by the dolls' house made from shoe-boxes and plastiline. They thought it a lovely way of learning vocabulary and prepositions (the mat is under the table) and tenses (I am putting the baby into the bath). They liked the Lotto for learning the past of irregular verbs. They all visited the huge Supermarket where English was sold. The Western Wall was recognized at once, though perhaps only the older pupils could read the essays written on it. And Acco, in all its plastiline glory, held a place of honour, surrounded by essays on all its different aspects.

Yes, the Exhibition was well attended and well received. Then the "English evening" crowned our English week at school. This is the seventh one we have held. This year it was rather special for two reasons. The first was that the reform classes all took part, and the second was that the visitors included about 20 teachers from schools in and around Acco and Nahariya. The Inspector of English, Mrs. Ilana Newmark, opened the evening with a short address.

During the school year, all the pupils had been busy learning irregular verbs, and a week before the English Evening there had been an inter-class competition. The competitors were a pupil from grade 12 and she called on each grade to come to the stage to do their piece. Some classes sang, some recited, some put on plays such as "The Open Window" and "University Days". The sewing classes put on a fashion show of all the clothes they had made during the year. Each item, of course, was announced in English.

During the interval, the whole school sang English songs, and waitresses proudly asked the visitors in English, "Would you like coffee or tea?"

Just as the programme had begun with the whole school standing up to sing their special English School song, so they ended the evening with "Auld Lang Syne."

Things are back to normal at our school again, but nobody has yet had the heart to dismantle the Exhibition. We cordially invite anybody whose curiosity has been aroused to come to view it. But it had better be before the Science teacher loses patience and replaces the English charts and pictures with something more suitable to a laboratory.

THE ROAD FROM GENESIS ALL THE WAY BACK

By ANDREA GWOSDOW (Grade 12) 59 Passadena Drive Plainview, Long Island, New York

IN the beginning G-d created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of G-d move upon the face of the waters.

And G-d gave his creation to man. Man had to decide what to do with G-d's creation. Man decided to build up G-d's creation into a big and beautiful world. And so, man recreated the creation of G-d. He chopped down trees to build houses and began to destroy the work of the deity. The heavens became soiled with soot and smog, and the earth was given a new form with dynamite, bulldozers and bombs.

"And G-d said, 'Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters and let it divide the waters from the waters. And G-d made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so. And G-d called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day. And G-d said, 'Let the waters under the Heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.'

Man took oil from under the earth and drained it into the seas until the beaches were coated with slime. He washed the topsoil from the fertile prairies, sinking it into the bottom of the ocean, and man took waste and filled in the open and in the valleys and prairies, while real estate brokers leveled the hills. And man said, "well, business is business."

"And G-d said, 'Let the earth bring forth grass, and the herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his own kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and G-d saw that it was good. And G-d said, 'Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so. And G-d made the beast of the earth after his kind and cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and G-d saw that it was good.'

But man did not think it was so good. He found that mosquitoes annoyed him, so he killed them with DDT. Then the birds and trees began to die and man said, "what a pity" — yet still nothing was done by him. Man learned to kill other creatures that did not fit his plan — even other men. He cut down trees, and contaminated the land with bombs, and destroyed the earth, and all the good that was there. And man called this modern warfare. The streams became filled with industrial waste making it impossible for any marine life to live. And the children read about fishing and swimming in the history books. And all the

people concerned talked about how man was destroying the earth — but nobody did anything about the situation.

Man found it difficult to love himself — let alone the creatures he had created. Man discovered that he had created a world in which he could not love. And so, man turned to liquor and drugs, such as pot, marijuana, heroin, etcetera, in an attempt to escape reality. And man felt a hatred toward his brethren, and decided to start wars. Man rose up against man: nation rose up against nation; people rose up against people; each one trying to outdo the other and prove himself to be the better one. Man learned to make toys out of plastic and other harmful chemicals that were injurious to the children. The manufacturer did not care — he was only interested in his monetary gain. The injured child did not matter — he was only one person out of the millions of people that live on this earth. Man became cold, hard, callous and inhuman. He learned to hate his brothers, and to think only of himself. He no longer loved his children or took delight in them because they were part of his own creation. With this, man found it difficult to love — he forgot how to love in his hate, and his desire to conquer the earth. So, one more death from hunger, poisonous food, illness, famine, or war no longer mattered. Man says, "Well, this is life."

Man multiplied

"And G-d said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have a dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.' So G-d created man in his own image, in the image of G-d created he him; male and female he created them. And G-d blessed them, and G-d said unto them, be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

So, man multiplied and multiplied, just as G-d had commanded him to do. And man spread his dominion over the entire earth until the last green blade of grass was black with asphalt, until the skies were ashen, and the waters reeked, until the birds sang no more, and the children no longer played outside, because they could not go without their oxygen masks. And so, man had fulfilled G-d's words. He had subdued the earth and had recreated it in his own image. In doing this man drained the earth of its life and resources. And this happened because man did not try to prevent its occurrence.

And Adam knew Eve his wife; and she conceived and bore Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord. And the Lord bore his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of the sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. And in process of time it came to pass that Cain brought of the

first fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord. And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offerings: but unto Cain and his offering he had not respect, and his countenance was very wrath. And Cain said unto Cain, Why art thou wrath? If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou dost not, shalt thou not be rejected? And Cain said unto Abel his brother, and slew him. And the Lord said unto Cain, where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not: Am I my brother's keeper? And he said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground. And now art thou cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand; and when thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on the earth. And Cain said unto the Lord, my punishment is greater than I can bear. Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth, and it shall come to pass, that everyone that findeth me shall slay me. And the Lord said unto him, Therefore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold. And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden.

Cain expelled

As a result of one man rising up against another, Cain was expelled from the Garden of Eden. But G-d promised that when Cain would do good, he would be accepted back into the Garden of Eden. Cain remained a wanderer. Today, man still has done no good, only evil. Man is still wandering on the face of the earth — as Cain and our ancestors have for thousands of years. Once man learns to love and to stop wars, hatred, an unjust world and an unhealthy universe, then, perhaps in our day, we will be accepted into the Garden of Eden. On that day, the Lord will rejoice at the sight of man, and He will know that man is good. Until that day, man will continue to wander on the face of the earth — serving the sentence that G-d passed on him.

Is this G-d's purpose in creating man? Man has demonstrated that he can create and control his elements. Man's greatest challenge lies within himself, trying to understand himself, and to learn to live in peace and harmony.


And once again the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep and man himself was but a painful memory in the mind of G-d.

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Arsenal's goalmouth is packed with Arsenal players during a Derby attack in the F.A. Cup fifth round replay at Highbury, London, this week. Arsenal players (left to right) are goalkeeper Bob Wilson (rear), George Armstrong, Pat Rice, George Graham (rear), while Derby striker Archie Gemmel (right) indicates how close Arsenal came to giving a goal away. (AP radiophoto)

Win for Manchester United, as Arsenal-Derby draw

MANCHESTER United won through to the quarter-final of the F.A. Cup while Arsenal and Derby battled to a goalless draw on Tuesday.

United travelled to Middlesbrough to sink the Second Division club 3-0 before a capacity crowd of 39,688 but despite the scoreline, they were anything but convincing against a side well marshalled by former Manchester and England defender Nobby Stiles. They took their chances, however, and that spelled the difference between success and failure.

In the Arsenal-Derby match, Derby controlled the first 45 minutes, but Arsenal were on top in the second period and during overtime. Only the brilliance of goalie Colin Boulton kept them out.

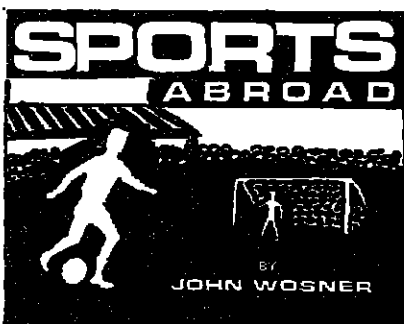
The match was not as tough as Saturday's game at Derby, yet Alan Ball of Arsenal and Derby's John O'Hare and Alan Hinton went into the referees book.

The second replay takes place at Leicester on March 13. The winners meet second division Orient.

TENNIS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA will withdraw from this year's Davis Cup Tournament if they are required to play against South Africa, the Communist party newspaper "Rude Pravo" said Wednesday.

"Rude Pravo" quoted Mr. Stanislav Chvatal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Tennis Federation, as saying that the Federation protested against the recent decision of the Davis Cup nations' committee to readmit South Africa to the competition.



Czechoslovakia and South Africa are both playing in section "B" of the cup's European zone and could meet in the section final. Czechoslovakia withdrew from the cup in 1969 when they were due to meet South Africa, whose apartheid policy they objected to. Poland took the same action, and in 1970 South Africa was excluded from the competition on the grounds that their participation would endanger the event.

They were readmitted at a January meeting of the Davis Cup nations' committee in London. Several countries have expressed disquiet over South Africa's readmission.

Veteran Stan Smith and three youngsters — Tom Gorman, Jim

Connors and Eric Van Dillen — will open defence of the Davis Cup for the U.S. against Commonwealth Caribbean on March 18-20 at Kingston, Jamaica.

Smith, who will be participating in Davis Cup action for the fifth time, has a record of 10 victories and one loss in cup play.

TABLE TENNIS

VICTOR Barna, one of the greatest players in the history of table tennis, died in Lima, Peru on Tuesday at the age of 59.

Barna, five times world singles champion, was taken ill in Peru earlier this month during a business trip to South America. He was taken to the Anglo-American Clinic, where it was diagnosed that he had had a coronary.

Barna was born in Hungary but later became a British citizen.

He had a remarkable playing record. In addition to his five world singles titles, he won the world men's doubles title eight times and the mixed crown twice.

Seven times he helped Hungary to win the Swaythling Cup, the men's world team championship. He won more than 20 English open titles and the open championship of America. His success was mainly due to his brilliant backhand flick — a stroke imitated by many but never with the same devastating effect.

Readers' letters

Scholarship for Librarians

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Allow me to use your columns to call the attention of librarians to the following:

For the first time in our country a permanent scholarship of a sizeable sum has been established for librarians. This is the Ruth Kahan Eber Fund for the Science of Librarianship.

The late Mrs. Ruth Kahan Eber was an American librarian who immigrated to Palestine in the second half of the 'twenties. For many years she served as head-cataloguer of the Jewish National and University Library. She introduced there the American cataloguing system, which is now the rule in almost all the libraries in Israel. She left her savings for the purpose of establishing a fund for advanced studies in librarianship. The coming academic year's grant amounts to IL\$5,000, which can be

allocated to one or more librarians. Any active librarian, trained or untrained, veteran or new immigrant, is eligible for this grant, subject only to the acceptance by the jury of the applicant's programme. Any library topic will do. A year ago, the first year of the Fund, the grant was allocated to two librarians: one for a trip to Scandinavia to study public libraries, the other for finishing a doctoral thesis on librarianship.

The jury is composed of four librarians and one representative of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Ministry administers the Fund. Applications should reach the Ministry (attention of S. Avital), 34 Rehov Shitvet Israel, Jerusalem, not later than Friday, 14 April, 1975.

S. SHUNAMI
Chairman, Ruth Kahan Eber Fund
Jerusalem, 24 February.

WASHING ON THE LINE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — I was really shocked by the letter "Blight of Jerusalem" that appeared on February 29. How little is understood about life when an element of shame is attached to the normal and healthy practice of drying clean laundry in the fresh air and sun.

The real blight and offence to daily living are the new unsightly buildings that disregard the aesthetics of their surroundings, and secondly, the careless tossing of litter into the streets.

INA TILLMAN
Jerusalem, February 29.

BORING TV CARTOONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — My little daughter, aged 4, is getting more and more upset by the cartoons programme on television on Saturdays. It used to be her favourite half-hour (for me too, as she kept still) and she always invited all her little neighbours who do not possess a television set at home. Yet now the Beatles film and most of all Ford and Soni bore her and the other children.

Where are all the good cartoons like Bugs Bunny and Donald Duck? I am sure many children join my little daughter in wishing that something could be done.

GABRIELA BEN-YACOV
Tel Aviv, February 27

No team for tennis tour

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Israel Lawn Tennis Association is expected shortly to announce its withdrawal from this month's ninth annual Women's International Federation Cup in Johannesburg because of "difficulties in selecting a suitable team to represent Israel."

POLLUTION AND CANCER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Most people know that cigarette smokers are more liable to die of lung cancer than are non-smokers. To keep them alert to this danger there are warning messages on most cigarette packs in the U.S. and some other countries.

Few people know that another way to avoid lung cancer is to live in the country. Town dwellers suffer anything up to 400 per cent more than do countryfolk from this unpleasant disease. The reasons are not hard to find: stand on Parnassus road in Haifa and watch the fumes belching from the Electricity Power Station, the Refinery, the Cement Works, covering the heart of this city with its poison, while distant Rosh Hanikra stands bathed in sunlight.

And not only these factories, bad as they are: climb Sea Road behind an ancient lorry or an equally ancient *sherut* taxi. Breathe the air in Rehov Heitzmaut.

It is simple to write a letter, but not so easy to formulate a remedy. We are all involved: the city council, factory managers, Egged, public transport and private drivers. We must see that by-laws are obeyed, and if not, the courts must impose fines that really hurt. We cannot place a price on a soldier killed on duty; nor can we assess the value to humanity of an innocent non-smoker who had the misfortune to live and work in a town.

S. PLEBIE
Haifa, February 18.

CLEAN REST-ROOMS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Much has been said and written about the beauties of our lovely country, and this indeed gives me the greatest pleasure — as an old-timer — to read and hear. Much has also been said and written about the state of our public rest-rooms — in this case to my regret mostly adverse criticism.

I therefore feel I must write and express my great pleasure on entering the rest-room of the Shaul's Inn, Kerem Heteimanim, Tel Aviv, to find it not only most attractive but spotlessly clean. I happened to get into conversation with a young American tourist who was also very impressed by the cleanliness of the ladies room and said it was a pity that other such public places could not emulate this example of cleanliness.

Kol Hakavod to Shaul's Inn and other places who realize how important this is, not only for the tourists but also for the residents of Israel.

MRS. REVA GRUSCHKA
Ramat Gan, February 29.

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Dazzling new telephone book

By DAVID LENNON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A dazzlingly colourful telephone book on a pale brown background decorates the cover of the 1975 telephone directory. This radical new departure from the normally staid directory continues on the back cover, where the whole gamut of the colour range is used to illustrate the symbols explaining various services provided by the telephone exchanges.

Distribution of the new phone book started recently in the Haifa region, where thousands of numbers were recently changed. Distribution in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and the rest of the country will follow shortly and should be complete within about two months, provided that the labour dispute at the Government Printer doesn't cause serious disruption to the printing currently in progress.

Another innovation is a 20-page introduction which makes use of both photographs and sketches to illustrate the explanations of how a telephone works, how to use a phone, and the various services provided by the telephone and engineering services.

The new directory is bulkier than ever, with 450,000 subscribers' names, addresses and phone numbers, some 50,000 more than last year. This may be the last time that the directory is contained in a single volume as the Ministry of Communications is considering splitting it into two volumes.

The directory has 50,000 changes of numbers carried out either by the Ministry itself or by subscribers who changed their residences before October 31 last year.

Another innovation is that the new books lists changes in the order of

preference for granting phone people in certain types of higher preferences will in future be given to Magen David Adom, the fire brigade, with the Israel Agency, diplomats and local orities, downgraded to priority. The Ministry of Communications spokesman says that the new language directory for 1975 was published in the early summer.

A COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT signed this week has "given a facelift" to most of the employment demands, the Histadrut spokesman announced Wednesday.

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JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT WITH STANFORD UNIVERSITY ON PHOTONUCLEAR REACTIONS AT HIGH ENERGIES

By S. NATHAN

Among the many pure and applied research projects at the Department of Physics and Astronomy at Tel Aviv University, is a project in photonuclear reactions at high energies which utilizes the two-mile linear accelerator at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) in California.

This project enables the examination of the mechanism of light in order to test various theories prevalent in this field. Among other things, this kind of research can also be utilized to compare high-energy nuclear reactions of light on large particles such as protons. This comparison can reveal the particle-like structure of light.

What goes on inside light is probably the most mysterious and perplexing problem in light-physics. Scientists know what light does, but they do not know what it is. This study should provide a basic understanding of light, and hopefully indicate that simple principles underlie the complexities of light-physics.

The project probes the inner parts of heavy hydrogen atoms (deuterons) by bombarding them with high-energy light beams of 7.5 billion volts. At present, this is the highest energy used in this kind of experiment. The beams are produced by the collision of electrons with laser

beams, which is to say energy is delivered to the electrons with a smashing wallop from an intensively amplified wave of light from a laser. Higher and higher energy experiments are needed to understand the strong interaction that holds atomic nuclei together as this is fundamental in understanding the structure of matter.

The effect of this project is both startling and significant in terms of interaction, and comes in a detection device known as a bubble chamber: essentially a disturbance chamber to study differing energies when subjected to collision. So far, half a million photos of these interactions are under study at Tel Aviv University. These photos are measured on semi-automatic measuring machines and processed through the large computer at the University. Some of the findings have already been published in international scientific journals and have been discussed at international conferences. One indication here is the possibility of forming new particles at high energy.

The study is headed by Prof. Gideon Alexander in cooperation with Dr. Abraham Levy and other members of the group at Tel Aviv University's Department of Physics and Astronomy. The team includes about 25 scientific personnel.

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SAPIR BLAMES LEYLAND ILIm. grant FOR AUTOCARS' COLLAPSE for refugees' welfare

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

The British Leyland Motor Company played a major part in causing the collapse of Autocars, according to Finance Minister Pinchas Sapir. Testifying before the Knesset Economic Committee yesterday, Mr. Sapir said, "when the partnership between Koor and the central Trade and Investment Company on the one hand and Mr. Shubinsky on the other broke up, we pressed Leyland to take over Koor and CTC. For reasons of their own, they preferred to be partners with Shubinsky."

This decision, stated the Treasury, Koor and CTC are two of the largest companies in Israel, with many subsidiaries and considerable management experience. They could not get on with Shubinsky because, as he said, he ran a one-man show, conducting the firm's affairs according to his own fancy.

The two big companies had decided to either buy out Mr. Shubinsky or sell their own holding, Mr. Sapir said. They did suggest dividing the assets, in a letter to Mr. Sapir dated June 13, 1970. Their offer was to take over Leyland, Shubinsky and TIL, while Mr. Shubinsky would retain Tirt Carmel — both sides staying in partnership with Mr. Sapir said.

Having opted for Shubinsky, Leyland's representative informed the government that the British company was taking over 44.5 per cent interest in the enterprise.

(The change was supposed to occur in the following way. Tirt Carmel, which belonged jointly to Koor (34 per cent), CTC (34 per cent), British Leyland (24 per cent), and the Consolidated East Company (8 per cent). The group owned 74 per cent of Autocars, and Mr. Shubinsky owned 26 per cent.)

(The plan was that Leyland would buy 34 per cent of shares in Tirt Carmel, making 68 per cent, while Mr. Shubinsky bought 34 per cent from CTC, making 37 per cent. Thus Leyland would have indirectly 68 per cent ownership of Autocars, and Mr. Shubinsky 32 per cent.)

out had, they would have looked them onto Shubinsky," the minister replied.

According to the income tax authorities, Mr. Sapir said the books of Autocars showed that there were profits in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970. (This is contrary to the testimony of Levandovsky and others, that the company was losing money.)

Disputes broke out between Mr. Shubinsky and his Israel partners at the beginning of 1970, the minister went on. In March, 1971, these partners sold out. "In July, I heard from the bankers that the plant was in difficulties. In September, Shubinsky asked for a special loan, first of IL2m, then of IL4m, for working capital," he said.

Mr. Moshe Sanbar (now Governor of the Bank of Israel) dealt with the application. He discovered that the company had grossed the last balance sheet, and there was no collateral to set against the requested credit. "So we demanded a lien on 75 per cent of the equity," Mr. Sapir stated. "But Leyland would not agree to pledge their shares — not even those held blankly; which confirms that they considered themselves to hold proprietary rights over that stock. Nor would they match the Government's loan with an extra IL2m, as Sanbar requested. We warned them that this refusal would spell bankruptcy."

Mr. Sapir concluded: "We consider Leyland responsible for pushing Koor and CTC out, and in this way provoking the earthquake."

"In January we wrote to Leyland saying that they are morally committed to covering their share of

the losses. Meanwhile we decided to keep the car-assembly enterprise in production. The labour force has been reduced from 1,500 to 1,220 workers. We mobilized IL10m. of loan money to see the operation through — and I'm sure we shall get every penny back," the Minister said.

He referred several times to a letter he has received from Mr. Henry Ford, who recently visited Israel. Mr. Ford speaks in optimistic terms about assembly work in Israel, with a particular liking for Nazareth (where the Ford Escort is manufactured today). Mr. Sapir expressed the opinion that Israel should not have "four or five vehicle assembly plants, but there is certainly room for one, or one-and-a-half."

Asked what does one-and-a-half factories mean, he quipped, "A half-factory is one that is subsidized by the other, and belongs to the same owner."

The chief reason why he pressed Autocars to purchase TIL from Mr. Ephraim Ilan is because he did not want 500-600 workers out in the street. "It is easy to say they can find jobs elsewhere, but for men in their late forties who have worked 20 years in the same firm — it is not so straightforward."

Mr. Sapir took the opportunity, on an aside, to answer Knesset Member Shmuel Tamir's insinuation that circles in the Government had talked the receivers of Autocars out of testifying before the committee. "I advised that they should testify," Mr. Sapir said, "and I shall repeat that advice when I meet one of them tomorrow."

Added value tax idea decried as inflationary

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A warning to the Treasury to think very carefully before deciding to introduce the projected Added Value Tax (AVT) this year, came from an alignment M.K. Yehuda Aloni in the Knesset yesterday, during the continuation of the debate on the 1972/73 Budget Bill. Finance Minister Sapir will reply to the debate next week.

Mr. Aloni, the "keen young economist" of the ex-Abdullah Avoda wing in the Labour Alignment, and a member of the Finance Committee, predicted that the growth in the means of payment would continue and expand, whatever happened, in excess of estimates. In that case, prices would shoot up fast in 1973, and hence the introduction of AVT — which would boost prices still further — would be a mistake.

Mr. Haim Corfu (Gahal) argued that a wide gap existed in a large number of spheres between what Mr. Sapir predicted in his speech in the House last year, and the results he announced in his speech of this year. He listed farm production, building, productivity, means of payment and more. He also reproached Mr. Sapir for juggling with statistics so as to give an incorrect impression.

Mr. Ze'ev Haring (Alignment-Labour) said that the income tax system had become regressive, instead of progressive. It must be amended this year, along with the introduction of the AVT, or else too much spending power would remain in the public's pockets. He called for greater control over incomes, prices, businesses and especially the banks.

Mr. Avraham Melamed (N.R.P.) warned that the Budget would cause a further inflationary trend at a time when existing inflation threatened all the achievements of the past few years in stabilizing the economy.

Mr. Yitzhak Korn (Alignment-Labour) said that price control was one of the crucial keys to the Treasury's budgetary framework. He suggested that the Government clearly lay down a long-term plan to eradicate sub-standard housing, and determine exactly how many years this problem's solution ought to take.

Mr. Shalom Cohen (Izd.) asked what was the point of giving new immigrants luxury flats, when they had no jobs, and could not afford to pay high school fees for their children.

Mr. Eliezer Shostak (Free Centre) said the tax system was the root of many economic ills, and the cause of corruption, into the bargain. In no other country was the middle class — the pillar of the economy — forced to pay so much of its income in taxes.

Rabbi Avraham Weidiger (Poale Aguda) spoke warmly of the general economic achievements under Finance Minister Sapir's auspices, but complained that he had not done enough to prevent financial discrimination against yeshiva education, compared with regular secondary education.

Kol for Kiryat Arba hotel 'in principle'

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Tourism Minister Moshe Kol said yesterday that he was willing to give a recommendation in principle to the authorities involved in favour of the plan to build a tourist hotel in Kiryat Arba, the new Jewish Quarter of Hebron.

He told questioners in the Knesset that his Ministry would be willing to extend the usual loans to build 20 rooms in the first phase. If the investors decided to build 50 rooms with their own capital, it would be willing to grant exceptional retroactive approval for a loan for the additional 30 rooms, once the economic viability was established.

Mr. Kol accused the investors of running a campaign against his Ministry in the daily press, and of double-talk. One day, they told the press they merely desired Ministry approval in principle. The next day, they said they wanted a loan, but more than the Ministry was willing to approve.

This had been going on for months, he said, and the investors still had not made up their minds what they really wanted. They were unwilling to take the slightest financial risk, he charged.

He was replying to questions from Messrs. Ze'ev Hamer and Yehuda Ben-Meir (N.R.P.).

Mr. Ben-Meir told Mr. Kol that when tourist guides save their explanations about the countryside, they were obliged to avoid mixing in contemporary political and security questions. There was a difference be-

tween imparting Israel's heroic traditions to tourists, and boasting to guides about their own imaginary role in past wars.

Dr. Ben-Meir had complained about press reports which gave him the impression that guides were being muzzled by the Ministry.

Mr. Kol also told Mr. Hamer, quoting information supplied him by Police Minister Shlomo Shalev, that whereas there had been some 40 complaints in Jerusalem during 1971 about stolen passports, there had been 228 reports to the Police about tourists' passports being lost. Of these, only 21 had been found. The Police had decided to make a special examination of the problem, since the number of lost passports was so large.

(Mr. Hamer had suggested that local residents were buying the passports, or stealing them from young tourists under the influence of drugs.)

As far as the drug problem in East Jerusalem was concerned, Mr. Kol said that most tourists arrested on drug charges had taken drugs before coming to Israel. The few youngsters who took drugs for the first time did so because they were cheap here.

Although drug-takers had been seized in 11 of East Jerusalem's 28 hotels, in no case had any link been traced to the hotel-owner, Mr. Kol said, quoting the Police Minister.

Settlers in Kiryat Arba last week chose a seven-man local committee to represent them. The head of the founding group, Rabbi Moshe Levin, was elected chairman.

Firemen pull loose stones from Wall

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Firemen on a hydraulic ladder yesterday plucked loose stones from the upper reaches of the Western Wall after a worshipper was hit on the head by a falling stone on Purim, the day before.

The man, Avraham Midevitch, 25, of Rehov Bezael, was taken to Hadassah Hospital where he was treated for a cut and released after X-rays showed no serious injuries.

The incident was the first known in which a person was injured at the Wall by a falling stone but, according to Rabbi Meir Yehuda Weiss, Rabbi of the Western Wall, it was not the first time stones have fallen. "I was standing at the Wall myself once saying Simons Serek (the 18 benedictions said silently) when a stone fell next to me," he told The Jerusalem Post.

Rabbi Getz said that small stones can be loosened by the diurnal temperature changes. A Municipality official conjectured that the chipping was caused by the rain which drives directly into the face of the Wall from the West.

Rabbi Getz said that fire ladders have been summoned from time to time to permit removal of loose stones. He said they are collected in jars and will someday be put back into a crevice in the Wall with transparent cement. The same will probably be done with the stones chipped out of the so-called Kotel Hakatan (Little Wall) by workmen last month, he said.

Asked why he thought this particular stone had struck a worshipper in the head, Rabbi Getz laughed and said, "Well, it was Purim. Maybe the stone was a bit drunk."

Firemen making a safety check of small stones high up in the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

(Jadovski)

Jail for Turkish sailor who burnt Haifa night club

HAIFA — A Turkish seaman was sentenced to a year's imprisonment yesterday for setting fire to a Haifa nightclub in January, causing an estimated quarter of a million dollars' damage.

The seaman, Selim Shafat Devecioglu, 33, was also given a two-year suspended sentence. He was arrested by District Judge Emanuel Ben-Zion, and held in custody. He was found guilty of setting a kerosene heating stove at four black seamen who had requested him not to disturb them as they sat and watched television at the bar of the Eden club on January 18. The burning stove caused the extensive damage. (Ihm)

Girl dies from Purim burns

PETAH TIKVA — A nine-year-old local girl who suffered severe burns when her Purim costume caught fire at a school party here on Sunday died early yesterday morning at Beilinson Hospital.

The girl, Malka Avraham, a fourth-grade pupil at the Gordon school here, had gone to the school Purim party at the nearby Beit Hapoei dressed in a dwarf's costume of synthetic shreds and wearing a cotton-wool beard. A spark from a toy Purim pistol set her costume ablaze.

The girl was rushed to Beilinson Hospital, but she died early yesterday.

The funeral was held yesterday in Petah Tikva. (Ihm)

Ground broken for Idelson trade school

By SARAH HONIG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Ground was broken yesterday for the Becha Idelson Vocational School in the city's L-Plan quarter. Mrs. Idelson was present at the ceremony, which was also attended by Prime Minister Golda Meir and Education Minister Yigal Alon.

The school will be built jointly by the Government, the Histradut and the Municipality. It will include 14 classes for high school girls, seven for apprentices and three classes for adults.

Mayor Yehoshua Rabinowitz said at the ceremony that the school will be part of an "Education City" scheduled for a 200-dunam area, with schools for 5,000 pupils. A Wizo school and a Mizrahi girls' school are already under construction, and next month ground will be broken for a comprehensive school.

U.S. Jewish leader says more Jews to back Nixon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Mr. Jacob Stein, the new chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, yesterday told the press here that he believed that many more Jews would vote for President Nixon this year than usually vote Republican.

Mr. Stein, who is President of the United Synagogue of America — the Conservative movement — was elected chairman of the "Presidential Conference," the main body of organized U.S. Jewry — on February 6.

He agreed that the Nixon Administration's positive policy on Israel would influence Jewish votes, but did not accept the notion of the Jewish vote being a bloc vote. Regarding Mr. Nixon's coming visit to Moscow, Mr. Stein said American Jews were concerned lest an imposed solution to the Middle East emerge. He noted the assurance from the White House that President Nixon was against such a solution. Moreover, they trusted that the President would support the question of Soviet Jewish rights in Moscow, in keeping with the demand of the general American community. The main aim of organized U.S. Jewry's drive for the rights of Soviet Jewry is to create public pressure on the Soviet authorities, he said. They were now also focusing on alleviating the lot of Jews in Arab countries, especially Syria.

Mr. Stein denied very strongly any claim that Dr. Nahum Goldmann was in a position to speak for American Jewry in Israel; similarly he believed that the Israel Government did not need Dr. Goldmann to act on its behalf.

Marx in November

The reason the scheduled Marx exhibition in a local film "Room Service" was not shown on TV as scheduled on Wednesday night was that the American producers had stipulated it was screened until November.

This clause in the covering letter had been overlooked by the programmers and was discovered only at the last moment, resulting in the substitution of the film "Rebecca."

Life terms for two terrorists

LYDDA — The Military Court here yesterday imposed life sentences on two terrorists who came here by sea from Lebanon last October. They had planned to fire bazooka shells at bathers on Achziv beach and other places.

The two, Zaid Rashid Abu Najim, 22, and Walid Said Hatimi, 20, both Jordanian residents, were members of a four-man Fatah group which received naval training to enable them to infiltrate Israel from the sea. The other two terrorists were tried some time ago and received life and 25-year sentences respectively. The four were intercepted while still at sea.

The defence pleaded for shorter sentences because the accused did not actually succeed in carrying out their plans. The court rejected this plea, saying that since Israel has a long, open coastline, stiff deterrent sentences were in order. (Ihm)

Nat'l Insurance balks at cutting maternity stays

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Israel Katz, the head of National Insurance, has threatened that, unless hospitals stop their practice of discharging mothers three days after delivery, National Insurance will stop paying for six days' worth of hospital care.

Dr. Katz explained in an address to social workers in Tel Aviv yesterday that the number of births is growing much faster than the number of beds. If more beds cannot be provided soon, steps may have to be taken to help women with home confinements.

He pointed out that when National Insurance first started maternity grants in 1954, the average stay in hospital for a woman was six days. Now the average was 4.5 days.

One of Israel's finest achievements, he said, was its low infant mortality rate, which was in large measure due to hospital deliveries. It would be sad, he said, if this achievement were to fall by the wayside.

Many women need a minimum of six days to recuperate, he went on. This was very often the only opportunity that women from large, poor families had to rest and recover after giving birth.

Honorary fellowship for NAACP head

An honorary fellowship of the Hebrew University was last night conferred on Dr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

Taking part in the dinner and presentation ceremony at the University's Belzheim House Faculty Club was U.S. Ambassador Walworth Barbour.

The fellowship was given in tribute to Dr. Wilkins' outstanding work on behalf of civil rights and in the interests of inter-racial understanding. University President Abraham Harman made the presentation.

TIME

March 6, 1972

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Vatican retrieves Notre Dame

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Following lengthy high-level negotiations between the Vatican and the Government, the Notre Dame de France hospice, one of Jerusalem's major landmarks, was sold yesterday to the Holy See by the Hebrew University.

The \$963,800 deal was consummated with the signing of a bill of sale in the Jerusalem District Court, where the Holy See had been waging a battle to prevent the building leaving Catholic hands. Participating in the signing was the Apostolic Delegate in Jerusalem, Msgr. Pio Laghi.

The massive building, just outside the Old City's New Gate contains several hundred rooms. It was sold in 1970 by the Assumptionist Order to Hamauta, a subsidiary of the Jewish National Fund. It, in turn, sold it to the Hebrew University.

It was the Assumptionists who had built the structure in 1887 to serve pilgrims. It had long since ceased to serve its original purpose to any significant extent. One wing, directly opposite the Old City, had been badly damaged during the War of Independence and served as a border military post until the Six Day War.

In the remaining wing there were 230 rooms but very few pilgrims chose the hotel's simple accommodation. Most of the rooms in the past decades have been occupied by permanent residents, many of them Jews.

Following the Six Day War, the military wing was handed back to the Assumptionists, who received compensation for damage caused in both the 1948 and 1967 wars regardless of which side had caused it.

The handful of monks running the massive building found it a white elephant. To repair the war damage and modernize the building would have required vast sums and the Order's leaders in Rome finally decided to sell the building and use the proceeds for other activities in Israel. It was the Order's Superior-General who concluded the sale in New York to Hamauta.

The Vatican was extremely upset by the move, and challenged the sale in Jerusalem District Court. Bishop Hanna Kadish, the Vicar General of the Latin Patriarch, testified that it was against the Church's policy to sell its assets in the Holy Land. Possession of Notre Dame gave the Church an important presence within 400 metres of the Holy Sepulchre, where its proprietary rights are limited.

VIGILATED CANON LAW

In the novel case, presented before Judge Miriam Ben-Porat, the Holy See asked the court to ban the sale on the grounds that it had been made in violation of canon law. Court spectators, who consisted mostly of clergymen, heard the Jewish lawyers for the opposing sides—both of them experts in canon law—debating its finer points like Jesus. (Mr. Avraham Suchowolsky of Tel Aviv represented the Holy See and Mr. Arnold Spier of Jerusalem represented Hamauta.)

The Holy See, in the first claim it has ever made before an Israeli court, contended that, according to canon law, the Pope had to approve the sale. The Assumptionists cited "experimental regulations" drawn up by the Order in 1969 giving its Superior-General authority to enact financial transactions. The regulations, which had not yet been approved by the Holy See, make no mention of approval being required by the Pope.

The building had meanwhile been transferred by Hamauta to the Hebrew University, which announced plans to use it for dormitories and laboratories until the Mount Scopus campus is completed in a few years. The Holy See obtained an injunction forbidding it from making any substantial changes in the building until the matter had been settled.

As the court case dragged on, discussions were held between the Vatican and the Government. The Government apparently put pressure on the University and Hamauta to accede to the Vatican's request. Both did so reluctantly.

It is not believed that the Vatican was asked for any commitment in return.

The signing of the bill of sale was immediately preceded by a court judgment ordering the University to "return" the property to the Holy See. The court was thereby acknowledging the Holy See's claim that it represented the Assumptionist Order.

The \$963,800 paid by the Holy See covers the original \$900,000 given the Assumptionists for the building plus expenses incurred by the University. The latter include plans drawn up for the building's renovation, taxes, and the installation of temporary dormitory facilities for several hundred students who are living in the building during the current academic year. They are to remain until July.

The Holy See will probably restore the building's use as a hospice. Justice Ministry Director-General Zvi Terio effected the transfer, signing the land registry file as an agent for both parties. This is said to be the first time property has been registered in the name of the Holy See in Israel, though other land is owned by various orders and the patriarchate.

Hala may be scarce today

Negotiations in the bakers' "work-to-rule" strike are to resume only on Monday. As a result there may be some shortage of Sabbath halot and rolls.

Both employers and workers claim that there will be no shortage in the supply of regular bread and that only "special" loaves may be affected. Both sides to the argument have accused the other of creating unnecessary shortages to exert pressure on the other side.

In religious neighbourhoods in Haifa, housewives were observed buying extra supplies of flour yesterday to bake their own halot.

Gov't Printer staff wants to extend strike

The works committee of the Government Printer yesterday asked the Jerusalem Labour Council's permission to broaden the go-slow tactics which the 450 staff members have been adopting since the beginning of the week. The Council is expected to decide on Sunday.

The spokesman of the Council, Mr. Israel Cohen, reports that the committee members want to stop cooperating with the management in dispatching finished goods and also to prevent the management from sub-contracting printing work to other presses.

The workers are demanding equalization of their wages with those of other printers, and the Labour Council fully backs their demand.

The staff's refusal to work overtime or shift work have, according to the works committee, cut production by 30 to 40 per cent.

Labour dispute looms in metal industries

TEL AVIV. — A major labour dispute is looming in the metal, electronics and electric appliances industries.

The Central Committee of the 65,000 strong Union yesterday gave employers a week to renew negotiations after talks with the Metal Division of the Manufacturers Association broke down. The employers had said that, apart from the bluest six per cent wage increase for 1972/73, there was no room for any adjustments in fringe benefits, and particularly, no higher seniority allowances and severance pay.

The Union warned employers that if negotiations do not begin again within a week, it will empower branch secretaries to initiate negotiations for individual factory workers contracts aiming at equalizing fringe benefits in private industry with those obtained in the Histadrut and public sectors.

A week after the strike and demonstration of textile workers at the Histadrut Headquarters, no progress has been made in the negotiations for a labour contract. Union Leader Avraham Arad told The Jerusalem Post last night that there was still nothing to report.

Yesterday's session of the talks between the Textile Workers' Union and the Manufacturers Association Textile Division centred on the minimum wage of IL425 specified by the national labour contract. Textile Division head B. Ostrov told The Post that "the talks are still in a very preliminary stage. On the subject of the minimum wage I can only say I'm pessimistic."

Other demands put forth by the textile workers on day-wages include full pension, sick leave and severance pay rights equal to those enjoyed by monthly wage earners, and actual transfer to monthly status after 15 years on the job.

Histadrut says it'll act on tax-men's go-slow

Trade union chief Uriel Abramovitch last night called on income tax officials to desist from their go-slow, promising that Histadrut experts would accelerate their examination of incentive pay systems for this service.

At a meeting at his office yesterday, attended by Internal Revenue officials, worker representatives pointed out that the customs men had been rewarded for extra work during the devaluation. Income tax personnel had been saddled during the two years of the package deal wage policy with administering the compulsory loans—a job that had the flavour of banking rather than tax collection without receiving any compensation.

THE JUNIOR ITALIAN football team which beat the Israel selected 0:1 on Wednesday left for home yesterday afternoon.

N.R.P. joins coalition in Jerusalem

The National Religious Party faction in Jerusalem yesterday signed an agreement with the Alignment to join the Municipal coalition.

The agreement, expected to be approved by the Municipal Council within two weeks, will bring the last remaining opposition party into the coalition. It is feared by Alignment leaders, however, that the entry of the three-man N.R.P. faction may coincide with the withdrawal of the one-man, but highly respected, Posiel Agudat Yisrael faction.

The P.A.I. councillor, Shlomo Zelman Druck, has threatened to pull out if the P.A.I. is not given a seat on the Executive of the Jerusalem Religious Council which is appointed by the major political parties. The exclusion of the P.A.I. is, however, what happened yesterday at a parallel agreement signed by the Alignment, N.R.P. and Gahal factions in the city.

Rabbi Yehuda Katzenellenbogen, who has been the P.A.I. delegate on the Religious Council Executive and head of the finance committee, was excluded from the new Executive. His handling of finances has been sharply criticized in the past by the other parties.

Under yesterday's agreement, the N.R.P. will be given a Deputy Mayorship (probably Rabbi Shear-Yashuv Cohen) and the Culture and Public Health portfolios. After a threat by Agudat Yisrael leader Rabbi Menahem Porush to withdraw from the coalition if the N.R.P. were given the Religious Affairs portfolio as originally planned, the N.R.P. dropped its demand for the portfolio. It is expected that the party will name Rabbi Shear-Yashuv Cohen as its candidate for deputy mayor.

Sneh funeral today

The funeral of Moshe Sneh, the veteran Zionist leader and head of the Israel Communist Party who died in Jerusalem on Wednesday evening, will leave the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv for the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery at 12.30 today.

Dr. Sneh's body lay in state yesterday at noon in the entrance plaza of Jerusalem's Beit Agnon, where thousands of the Capital's residents filed past to pay their last respects. It was then taken by police-escorted motorcade to Tel Aviv, with a stop at the Knesset.

At Beit Agnon, family members stood by the coffin, which had a

Appointment of Bar-Lev to Cabinet Monday

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party yesterday unanimously endorsed the appointment of Premier Yitzhak Rabin to the cabinet, and called for the appointment of Bar-Lev as a member of her cabinet.

Mrs. Rabin told a joint meeting of the Labour Party Leadership Bureau and its Knesset faction executive that she will formally inform the Government of her decision at its weekly meeting on Sunday and the Knesset on Monday.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yitzhak Ben-Aharon initiated the debate by announcing that he would not take part in the vote not because of anything he had against Mr. Bar-Lev, but because he believes Ministers should be chosen by the party and not by the Premier.

Although no mention was made at the meeting of the portfolio the new Minister will assume, it was generally accepted that he will take over the Commerce and Industry Ministry held by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir since August 1970, when Gahal walked out of the coalition.

The subsequent announcement in the Knesset will be followed by a plenum debate and a vote, since the step requires Knesset approval. Mr. Bar-Lev is not and cannot become a member in the current Knesset (since he was not on any party list during the last elections).

Employees' pay in case of bankruptcy

Agreement on a fund to insure employees' salaries and social rights against bankruptcy or liquidation of their firms has been reached between the Finance Ministry and the Coordinating Committee of Economic Organizations, Labour Minister Yosef Almog announced yesterday in Jerusalem. The fund will operate within the framework of the National Insurance Institute.

Mr. Almog was reviewing social welfare policy for the next two years at a meeting of National Insurance Institute executives.

He said he was weighing the possibility of setting up State old-age homes that would help the retired solve their leisure problems. A study had found that the main difficulty for the aged was the lack of a social framework rather than a shortage of spending money.

Eban defends statement on Wiesel endorsement

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Gahal plunged the Knesset into pandemonium for several minutes yesterday at question-time, as its Members reproached and upbraided Foreign Minister Abba Eban in connection with Holocaust writer Elie Wiesel's assessment of the Minister's TV interview with David Frost.

Mr. Eban was replying to two parliamentary questions tabled only a few hours earlier asking him to clarify apparent discrepancies between what he told the Knesset on November 17 about Elie Wiesel's views on the interview, and what Wiesel told "Yediot Aharonot" on February 23.

(The two questions were tabled by Mr. Yaakov Nehushtan of Gahal, and Shmuel Tamir of the Free Centre, after Gahal M.K. Dr. Shymon Halevi held a press conference in Tel Aviv on Wednesday calling on the Foreign Minister to resign.)

Mr. Eban insisted that his Knesset statement of November 17 was absolute truth. At that time, he had a cable from the Consul-General in New York, Mr. David Rivlin, which he said contained the views of Elie Wiesel on the David Frost interview, as approved by Wiesel to Rivlin, before the cable was telegraphed to Jerusalem.

"I never asked anybody to talk to Mr. Wiesel. I never sent him any cable. Until the moment I received that cable, I knew nothing of Mr. Wiesel's interest or connection with the topic," Mr. Eban said. Other newspapers had quoted the Holocaust writer in similar tones.

The Minister went on to relate that after his Knesset statement: "I spoke to Mr. Wiesel at Mr. Rivlin's home, and he talked to me in the spirit of his cable. He said to me that my remarks on the Holocaust (on TV) were most moving. He said that he had heard that the impression of the interview was even more powerful, to the watchers, than in

the text which he had read in full on October 23; that it was a pity that the interview had not been screened in Israel; and that it was a pity that matters, however important, are discussed in the Israeli press in an atmosphere of internal rivalries," Mr. Eban said.

As a result of Mr. Wiesel's praise, he added, the director of the Leo Baeck Memorial Lecture Series had invited him to give a lecture.

The Minister explained the role of Consul-General David Rivlin thus: "After he received a host of positive reactions to remit to me, and after he heard a number of contrary impressions in the Israeli press, he asked his friend Mr. Wiesel to express his opinion, and he sent me this in print. I see nothing reprehensible in this action."

Mr. Eban pointed out that in the intervening months Mr. Wiesel had not questioned the views to which he had subscribed, either in writing or during their friendly conversation. On the basis of the material he had to hand last November 17 for his Knesset reply, anyone claiming he was not entitled to make his few remarks about Elie Wiesel's view

could not be speaking seriously, Mr. Eban said.

The Gahal Members, who had been heckling the Minister intermittently, became infuriated after Mr. Eban attributed Dr. Halevi's criticisms in his press conference to his ideological and movement background. Mr. Eban called Dr. Halevi's behaviour "something indescribable and indefinable in the parliamentary dictionary of an enlightened country." The Minister added that it was "especially astounding, that a man who had formerly filled a high judicial post, should permit himself to publish extreme conclusions without the slightest effort to clarify the facts first."

During the extended row, Speaker Mordechai Zar appeared singularly unsuccessful at controlling the shouts and complaints, from Gahal, the Alignment benches, who had showed themselves at their weakest last November when the topic came up, were quiescent yesterday, with the notable exception of Mr. Israel Kargman.

Gahal has since requested an urgent debate on the same topic for next Wednesday.

Man sought in France detained pending trial

TEL AVIV. — A French citizen, Patrick Jean-Claude Taverdet, sought on two kidnapping charges in his home country, was yesterday ordered to be detained until extradition proceedings against him are decided. District Court Judge Elieha Sheinbaum was acting on a request by the Justice Minister in response to an extradition request from the French Embassy.

The French extradition request states that a warrant was issued in Lyons on December 13 for Taverdet's arrest on charges of having kidnapped two people for ransom. Taverdet and others are alleged to have held a man for a 50,000-franc ransom and to have tortured him until he contacted his family. In the second charge Taverdet is alleged to have been among six men involved in a 30,000-franc ransom attempt involving another man in Lyons. Both cases occurred in June.

The alleged victims were freed after a few days in captivity. In neither case was ransom paid. Taverdet told the court that the charges were fabrications. He said that after he had come to Israel as a tourist, he had told the Absorption Ministry about the charges against him. He said he had been promised that he would be allowed to remain if the charges proved false.

PAYIS WINNERS

The IL150,000 grand prizes in the Mital Hapayis lottery were drawn yesterday by tickets No. 667076 and No. 135686. Number 321586 won IL50,000 and numbers 711303 and 654000 won IL12,500. Tickets 749578, 355932, 076141 and 034368 won IL4,250. Tickets ending in 3 won IL4. The following won IL1,250: 090713, 459704, 603360, 087212, 369736, 575840, 072930, 301993, 555685, 067437, 172320, 539368, 020689, 165380, 521767, 772266, 731944, 682229, 659527, 632675, and 636323.

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Prosperous Haifa lawyer abandons practice, family

HAIFA. — A well-known lawyer here, Israel Yehuda, about 50, a father of seven daughters, has left his family, his clients and his country apparently without any indication whether and when he would return.

Police say claims for the payment of money deposited with him by clients are said to run to six figures. One complained yesterday that he had failed to refund IL10,000 deposited with him.

The disappearance has stunned members of the bar and bench here. He is known to have built up a flourishing practice, specializing in personal status cases, such as separation and divorce.

About a fortnight ago members of the congregation to which he belonged established a fund to provide for his family. A group of lawyers, especially religious members of the bar, has been trying to raise funds, together with members of Yehuda's relatives, to meet clients' claims.

The Bar Association here has met to discuss the situation. Its chairman, Mr. Zvi Hadassi, said last night that if any criminal acts were found to have been committed, it was a case for the police. His disappearance without any provision for the returning of deposits to clients was a "grave matter," he said.

Light tremors felt in Nahariya

NAHARIYA. — Four slight earth tremors were felt in the Nahariya vicinity last night morning and early afternoon. The first one was detected at 10.33, and the others followed at approximately seven-minute intervals. No damage was reported.

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